N.C. Collection
Library
University of N. C.

630.5
C29C

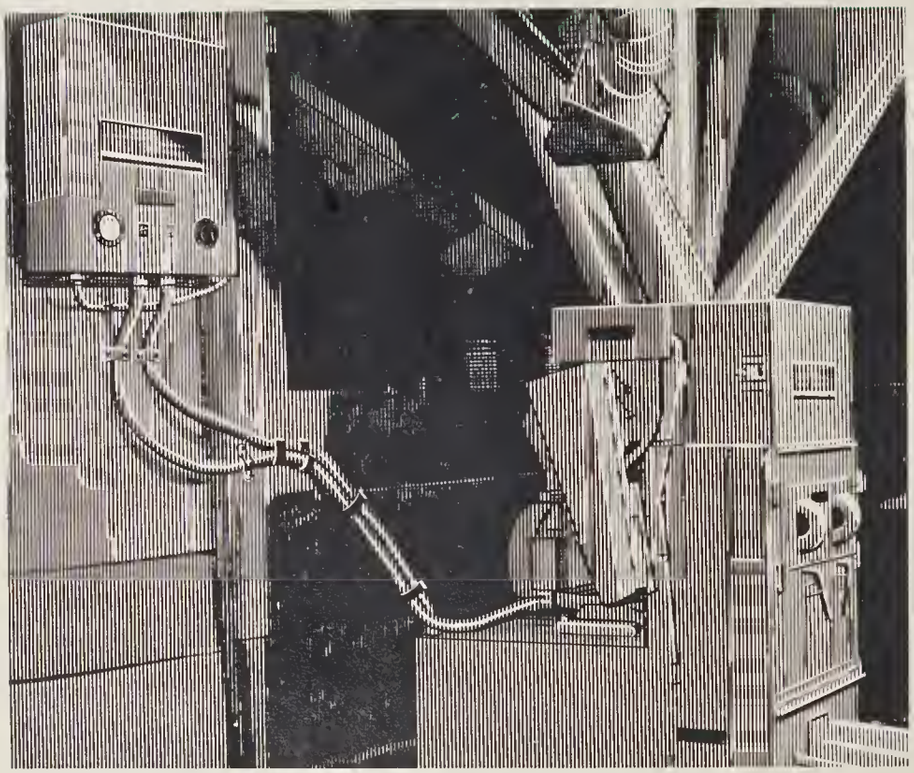
The CAROLINA FARMER

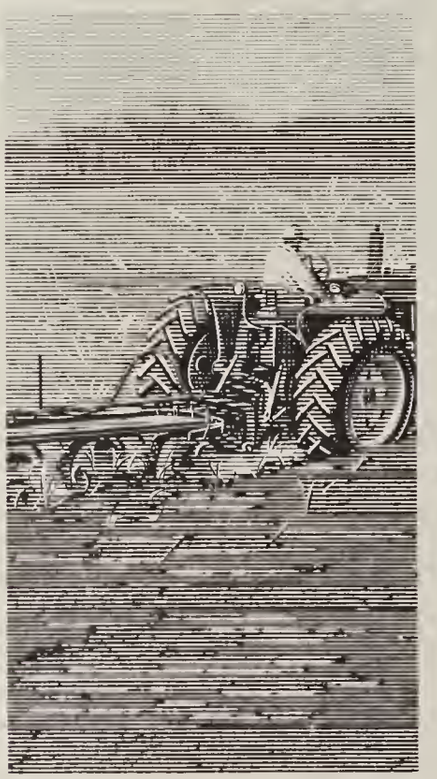
02 32 060813
LIBRARIAN
UNIVERSITY OF N C
CHAPEL HILL N C 27514

AUGUST 1967

ELECTRICITY works here, unattended

while you and the tractor do other things





ELECTRIC FEED PROCESSING *requires less of you*

On-the-farm feed processing can cut feed costs—and *electric* feed making also cuts down on labor; saves you valuable time. Low cost, dependable electricity frees your tractor and your help to do other important jobs. With modern multi-ingredient proportioning systems, all you do is turn on the power. Or, better yet, install an automatic control that turns on your feed making equipment whenever the supply gets low.

University ag economists point out that electric on-farm feed making systems are impressively economical. Today's electrically driven augers move feed ingredients from storage to mill and mixer quickly and safely, then move finished feed to holding bins or feeders with practically no labor.

With a steady 15-year decrease in rates, electricity IS a better buy today than ever before. And it's dependable—there when you need it. So, take your cue from the Farm Electrification Council and use ELECTRICITY—the energy source that requires less of your increasingly valuable manpower. Call us for complete details about electric feed processing.

We support the 4-H Electric Program

Your Local Rural Electric Cooperative

The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 22, No 8, August, 1967

James A. Chaney
Editor

Archie Hathcock
Power Use Editor
and Advertising Director

Rebekah Rivers
Carolina Homemaker Editor

Brenda Lewis
Jane Anderson
Editorial Assistants

Official Publication
Tarheel Electric
Membership Association
P. O. Box 1699 • Raleigh, N. C.
J. C. Brown Jr.
Executive Manager

COVER—Summer on the coast means sun and fun and surf and sand. It means playing on the beaches and exploring old places and, as an article on page 4 says, it means escaping from workaday realities. The photograph is of Carolina Beach near Wilmington, and it is reproduced by courtesy of the State Department of Conservation and Development.

This month . . .

4 AT THE OCEAN'S EDGE
5 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
6 WHAT ABOUT THE GRANGE?
8 PRESIDENT WELCOMES TEENS
12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
19 ABOUT THE HOUSE
20 PROFILE FOR AUGUST
22 HALE! FOR FUN

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 66 CENTS PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1967 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

An Investment in Tomorrow

They saw Washington, these boys and girls. They saw the tourist sights, and they also saw behind the scenes. They saw their government in action and democracy at work.

They saw it all with interest, enjoying it, absorbing it, and most of them would remember it well.

They saw it because nine electric membership corporations in their home areas had elected in 1967 to sponsor the National Rural Electric Youth Tour. As they assembled in June in Raleigh to board their bus, they represented a cross-section of 1967 North Carolina.

When we talk of youth these days, we see a stereotype: teen-age boys with hair in their eyes and teen-age girls indolent and undisciplined. The boys and girls who went to Washington were teen-agers. But they were not indolent and undisciplined. They had won their places on the tour.

They were, for the cooperatives which sponsored them and the communities they represented, the coming leaders and advocates of our institutions and programs, and our investment in tomorrow.

Yet these teen-agers were really no different from the other teen-agers in our communities. They were natural, normal, and lively boys and girls. They were the new generation, questioning, challenging, trying to their elders at times and surprising to them at others, as every new generation always is to the old.

Perhaps they, more than the indolent and undisciplined, were typical of their age. Perhaps those adults who saw them off to Washington were seeing today's young people as they truly are and not as adults are too often prone to see them.

They saw Washington, these boys and girls. They saw and they learned, and they came back with greater understanding.

And the picture they made of youth as it is gave the adults who saw them and worked with them a greater understanding, too.

Jim Chaney

At the Ocean's Edge

If you would know the coast of North Carolina, you must drive the length of it, along all the miles of twisting roads, across the bridges and the ferries and through its many towns.

You must see it at its uppermost end, at Knotts Island and at Coinjock. You must come in from Pt. Harbor to Kill Devil Hills and at another time from Mann's Harbor. You must stay a while along the way and see it with time enough to reflect upon it, at Nags Head and Manteo, and drive along it down the Outer Banks to Hatteras, and see the lighthouse, and go to the end of the road.

You must take it in slowly, sipping rather than gulping, not as if you had to drink the ocean in a single swallow.

The long and level stretch of highway leading past the hotels, restaurants, inns and summer houses along the Nags Head ocean front—that is a sip to savor. The long drive south, through Stumpy Point, Englehard, Lake Landing, New Holland, Belhaven and on down the road, through Washington and New Bern to Morehead City, that is an adventure to take in pleasure. And you must go to Ocracoke and to Portsmouth Island and put in a weekend at Cedar Island and at a place like New Topsail Beach.

Names With Magic

Spend a night here and a day there, stopping, taking a different impression at each place and drinking in the sights along with long miles until you stop again.

And you must see all the towns whose names dot the map along the inverse curve from Cape Lookout, out from Harkers Island, to Smith Island, at the mouth of the Cape Fear.

They are names with magic in them and stories, too. Along the long strand, from the Virginia line to South Carolina, history lives among the dunes and tangles, and cottages rise and inlanders play on vacation not far from where battles were fought and the Lost Colonists vanished with the enigma of the Croatans.

Much of it is still nearly as it was, but change is coming, eating into it as the ocean eats into the Banks. And the old beach hotels, to which people once came from Wilmington by trolley car and to which as at other points along the coast nearly the same clientele came year after year, are changing. Some already have gone and others will, and there'll be new, big motor hotels such as you find along the major tourist routes. But there still is time.

Under the Sands

The beach is a place where many things are buried in the sand—old hulls of lost ships and shells,

Of all the landmarks along the North Carolina coast, few are more storied than the old 1823 Ocracoke lighthouse.

and children's sand buckets and people sleeping with only their heads showing. Here along the coast, people come to bury their troubles in the sand, and to wash away the things that become part of living inland.

You relax here, on the beach and along the coast of North Carolina, and you take a vacation from your world.

When people used to come to the coast, they'd come as they did to the mineral springs, staying for at least a week because there were no easy ways to travel. They usually would eat where they stayed, and some of them never went into the water. They came for the health—not the frolic. Leisure had to have a purpose then. It wasn't as now when fun needs no justification.

Old Names and New

The familiar places, Nags Head, Atlantic Beach, Wrightsville Beach, Carolina, Wilmington and Kure Beaches and the others, still have their familiar characteristics. But every place is changing. The new places, becoming names heard often in the past 10 years, are changing, too.

But it's still there, the spirit of it spilling over it like the restless surf across the sand, building here and removing there, burying and washing up. Here, along the coast of North Carolina, in the beach season, change is eternal. And the magic of the attraction of it is as constant, as imperturbable to change as the yearning that now brings us again to the ocean's edge.

Jim Chaney

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

Rural Electrification Served Well By Legislature in Redistricting

NO NEWS WAS GOOD NEWS for rural electric cooperatives in the 1967 General Assembly. The legislators declined to amend the 1965 territorial protection law (cities sought an amendment to permit them to condemn co-op property upon annexation), and turned down several other propositions which would have worked hardships on the rural electrics.

The most important piece of positive legislation to the rural electrics, and probably to all citizens, was the congressional redistricting. While rural electrification was not an issue, the re-drawing of district lines could effect the future of rural electric and related resource legislation.

Viewed from sheer numbers of rural electric households, the redistricting enhances the potential of the cooperatives' legislative program. Whether it does in actuality depends upon the ability of our cooperatives to inform you of issues and how they affect your cooperative, the value you attach to maintaining high quality, low-cost electric service, your knowledge of records and attitudes of congressional candidates, and the degree to which your vote is influenced by a candidate's service to rural electrification..

A recent survey reveals North Carolina has 248,500 rural electric households. Given two voters per household, this translates into almost half-a-million votes. We know that many of you are unaware or unconcerned about how your congressman votes on rural electric legislation, but many are informed and concerned. A public opinion poll conducted four years ago revealed that 30 per cent of our membership would cross party lines in order to defend cooperative rural electrification on election day. Of course, a better indication of strength is what actually happens. When a congressman with an anti-rural electric voting record is re-elected time and time again in a district with many rural electric households, one explanation is that the cooperative has a relatively low priority with the members. The converse is true: in tight elections, all other things being equal, a good voting record on rural electric issues has decided the winner.

The redistricting saw rural electrics gain a total of 57,700 households in eight districts. They lost 30,600 in three districts. The staunchest friends were not endangered by the new lines, and some of the congressmen who are sensitive to power company pressure on rural electrification votes gained a significant number of rural electric households. Based solely on numbers, this should give you a more effective voice.

Has the Grange Outlived Its Time?

The Grange, the oldest farm organization in the nation, is observing its centennial. Has it outlived its time? Is there still a place and need for it in an increasingly urban state? Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell took the questions as a challenge. Now, in the second of two articles on the role of farm organizations in a changing North Carolina, the Master of the State Grange gives her replies.

By Mrs. Harry Caldwell

On an unseasonably warm spring day in 1866, Oliver Hudson Kelley, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, traveled through North Carolina on his return trip to Washington. He had just completed an inspection tour of the South at the request of President Andrew Johnson. His mind was filled with scenes of the destruction following the War between the States. There was much to be done during the Reconstruction period. The enormity of the task both thrilled and discouraged him.

Mr. Kelley was impressed with the fact that farm people were in desperate need of an organization through which they could unite their efforts and articulate their needs. With the enthusiastic support of a few of his friends who shared his views, the National Grange was organized December 4, 1867.

From the beginning, the organization expanded into practically all of the states. Farm people all over the nation were so disturbed over the agricultural, political and social conditions of Reconstruction that they joined the Grange by the hundreds of thousands.

American history records the early accomplishments of the Grange legislation as the "Granger Movement." In fact, the "Granger Laws" have had such a profound impact on the American capitalistic system that every law student since 1873 has been required to learn about their origin and their significance

Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell
Master of the North Carolina Grange

in protecting the rights of our citizens.

The accomplishments, of the Grange over the past century have been phenomenal. Secretary Orville Freeman, in a Grange centennial program in April, declared that the Grange has an "indelible record of service to the nation." Indeed the record has been outstanding, aimed always at strengthening and improving the welfare of the nation.

We should remember that the Grange:

* Was solely responsible for the creation of Rural Free Delivery of mail and the Parcel Post system.
* Led the fight that gave Cabinet status to the Secretary of Agriculture.
* Developed the original Farm Credit Act and played a major role in obtaining legislation which made possible farmer control and ownership of farm credit facilities.
* Championed Rural Electrification and telephone programs, road improvement, public education, and health services.
* Laid the groundwork for establishment of farm cooperatives.
* Played a major role in the formation of the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

The list is endless. Space will not permit a listing of the accomplishments of the past century, but "the indelible record" is a part of American history.

From the Grass Roots

Local Granges meet monthly and discuss a wide range of topics of interest to the members. Meeting in a fraternal atmosphere, the sentiment of Grange members is crystallized. Views adopted at the local and county level are sent on to the State Grange for consideration and from there to the National Grange if national policy is involved.

Fourteen committees meet during a session of the North Carolina State Grange. More than 100 resolutions are considered annually, covering agriculture, education, health and a broad range of subjects important to rural people.

Dr. Stuart Noblin of the Department of History of N. C. State University in speaking of the North Carolina State Grange at the time of its Silver Anniversary said, "Its influence upon the policy of the National Grange has been noteworthy. This influence can be seen most clearly in six areas: tobacco, transportation, rural telephone, flood control, general farm policy and the United Nations."

Thus, the Grange provides each member with a voice. Many great movements in North Carolina had their origin in a Grange located in a small rural community. This fact alone makes the Grange forum tremendously important.

Community Service

One of the glowing facets of the Grange is community service. Long before Community Development became popular in North Carolina, the Grange was conducting programs of community service. In 1947 the Sears Roebuck Foundation was impressed by the self-help programs of Granges and sponsored a nation-

wide contest. First prize was to be a new Grange hall, completely equipped. In 1948 the national judges visited North Carolina and later that month announced that Schley Grange in Orange County had placed first in the nation for their well-balanced and needed program of community improvement.

The North Carolina State Grange has had five national winners and has repeatedly ranked among the top ten Granges in the nation.

International Affairs

The Grange recognizes that conditions abroad have a profound effect upon domestic affairs, therefore cooperation and understanding are important in dealing with world problems.

The National Grange was a charter member of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, an organization composed of the farm organizations of the free world. In this international organization the problems of trade, production, marketing, world food problems and a wide range of problems are discussed. The North Carolina Grange Master has participated in meetings of the Federation in Italy, England, Ireland and the U. S.

Centennial Celebrations

Granges throughout North Carolina are participating in a variety of programs in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the organization. Candle lighting ceremonies have been held in many Grange halls, special community service programs have been sponsored, youth programs have been launched and many other activities are scheduled for the remainder of the year.

The Post Office Department issued a special centennial postage stamp on April 17. Special ceremonies were held in Washington with many local ceremonies held in post offices throughout the state on the following day.

Governor Dan Moore issued a statement designating April 16-22 as Grange Week in North Carolina and paid tribute to the organization. He said, "Throughout the years, the Grange has championed the interests of rural North Carolina, helping in the overall development of rural communities and speaking out boldly on issues vital to the welfare of our state."

A Boot the South

The old game of compiling guides to Southern pronunciation still continues. These samples recently came to hand:

A boot—Approximately.

Ain't—A sister of one's father or mother.

Beckon—Smoked side of a hawg, often et with aigs at brakefust.

Bone—As in "I was bone south of the Mason-Dixon line."

(Anyplace else is out of wedlock to a native Southerner).

Braid—What goes toasted with beckon and aigs at brakefust.

Caller—What the tie is hitched to.

Coarse—Certainly.

Poet—The transfer of likker from a bottle to a glass as in "poet straight."

Sane—"I can't heah whut he's sane."

Springboard for Tomorrow

When the Grange was first organized, our society was predominantly agricultural. There were no electric lights, no radios, no television, few paved roads, little social life, no easy communication with others. The Grange has played a dominant role in the great progress which we enjoy today in all of these areas.

Among the many changes taking place in our state and nation has been the rapid decline in the number of farmers. And yet this small dwindling group has increased the total farm output per year in an amazing way. There are strong indications that the number of farms will continue to decline for many years to come.

The practical question comes to mind: How will this decline affect the Grange in the second century?

The answer is clear. There will be an ever greater need for the Grange tomorrow. The need for a dynamic, positive farm program will be absolutely imperative if the family farm is to survive. The Grange must continue to examine and review farm policy and make modifications in terms of the needs. The Grange will continue to be a legislative force working for the general welfare of agriculture.

The Grange will continue to serve the rural community in its second century. The rural community of tomorrow may be composed of a few farm families and many non-farmers who desire the satisfaction of rural living. These two groups will have a common concern and interest in working together for better sociological conditions within the community.

More rural leaders will be needed. Perhaps never before has leadership training been so urgent. The Grange will continue to foster and promote the public forum, a center where local prolems can be solve by local people.

The Grange will step up its program on world awareness, realizing that it is imperative that we keep our nation strong and free and that we aid and encourage the emerging nations.

The Grange will hold on to the high ideals of the past century and will adjust to the changes of the new century just as it has adjusted to every era of the past century.

It is fitting that Grange members pause at this important landmark in Grange history and reflect on the great services rendered by the pioneers; but we shall not pause too long. A new day is dawning. Tomorrow is nearly here. There is much *exciting* work to be done.

President Welcomes Electric Teens

For 21 teens from North Carolina, the National Rural Electric Youth Tour was an experience they'll long remember. They not only saw their government in action, but they also got to hear some challenging advice from the President. And what they heard, saw and did should go far in preparing them for the future to serve their communities as knowledgeable cooperators for democracy.

* * *

The President was in high spirits. The 21 young North Carolinians and 900 other teens who saw him at the White House couldn't have asked for a heartier welcome.

The teen crowd had gathered in Washington as members of the National Rural Electric Youth Tour. The White House was just one of many places in the nation's capital city they got to visit.

President Johnson greeted the youngsters on the south lawn of the White House grounds. The leader of the Australian Labor Party, E. G. Whitlam, happened to be visiting him, and Evangelist Billy Graham was there. The President introduced them to the young people, and both gave the young folks a big hello.

It all happened in June, in the week of June 12-16. It was a week the 21 North Carolina teens would long remember. They and electric cooperative youths of high school age from around the nation spent four busy days seeing the sights and watching their government in action.

They met their Congressmen and Senators; they took an evening boat ride down the Potomac: they had a ball of a dance and shindig with two bands; they visited the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association headquarters; they went through federal agencies like the FBI and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving; they saw the museums and monuments and Arlington National Cemetery and President Kennedy's grave.

They did all that and more.

They had fun. And they learned things that would serve most of them most of their lives.

A Presidential Welcome

President Johnson, an electric cooperative member himself home in Texas, urged his young guests to meet the challenges of their generation and to take an active part in public affairs. He told them they mustn't be content with things as they are but should strive to make their country better.

"We can't just maintain our present standards because that will not be enough," he said. "Status quo has never been good enough for America—or for anywhere else. If it had been good enough . . . the farms would still be dark.

"We wouldn't have any running water, any inside bathrooms, or electric lightbulbs. We would still be using the coal oil can with the potato on its spout.

"You don't remember that," he told the youngsters, "but I do. We filled a lot of lamps that way when I was coming up."

Don't be afraid to serve and speak your convictions, he said. "Get yourselves into some of the controversies of the day." If Americans hadn't been willing to fight and work for the things they believed in, he said, the Rural Electrification Program and many other programs we have today never would have been possible.

"Your country's ability to meet its challenges," he told the teens,

North Carolina's Youth Tour party made the trip to Washington and return by bus.

"will depend largely on you and your willingness to serve.

"I want you to enter public service, to prepare yourselves for the school board, or as a county commissioner, a county official, a state legislator, a district attorney, a member of Congress. I hope that out there today is some person who will be occupying this platform someday.

"I want you," he said, "to write yourself a platform for leaving this a better world than you found it.

". . . Give to the world the best you have," he said, "and the best will come back to you."

Jim Chaney

Gene Bell of Havelock, far right, was a member of winning NRECA quiz game team.

From Nine N. C. Co-ops

North Carolina's representatives on the Youth Tour were sponsored by nine electric membership corporations—Blue Ridge of Lenoir, Carteret-Craven of Morehead City, Central of Sanford, Davidson of Lexington, Halifax of Enfield, Pee Dee of Wadesboro, Roanoke of Rich Square, Rutherford of Forest City, and Tri-County of Goldsboro.

Youth travelers who qualified to make the trip included:

Richard Dixon of Lenoir, Gilbert B. Goodman, Jr., of Boone, Doug Joines of Sparta, Jimmy Parsons of Lansing and Steve Tuttle of Boomer.

Gene A. Bell of Havelock and Phyllis Annette Knapp of Morehead City.

James M. Johnson of Sanford.

Ricky S. Hoffman of Lexington.

Marion Lutricia Williams of Wise and Mary Eva Jenkins of Norlina.

Patsy Robinson of Candor and Richard Freeman of Wadesboro.

E. Jean Lewis of Ahoskie and Annie Pearl Wiggins of Woodland.

Sandra Marie Dalton of Lake Lure, Eugene Johnson of Lincolnton, and Betty Elleasa Owens of Shelby. (Betty was unable to go because of illness.)

Lavae Baker of Beulaville, Dorothy Dudley of LaGrange and Brenda Weeks of Mount Olive. Catherine Chaney of Raleigh was also in the group.

Nine of North Carolina's electric cooperatives invested in Youth Tour '67. It was, as President Johnson suggested, an investment in the future.

Rain Before Dawn

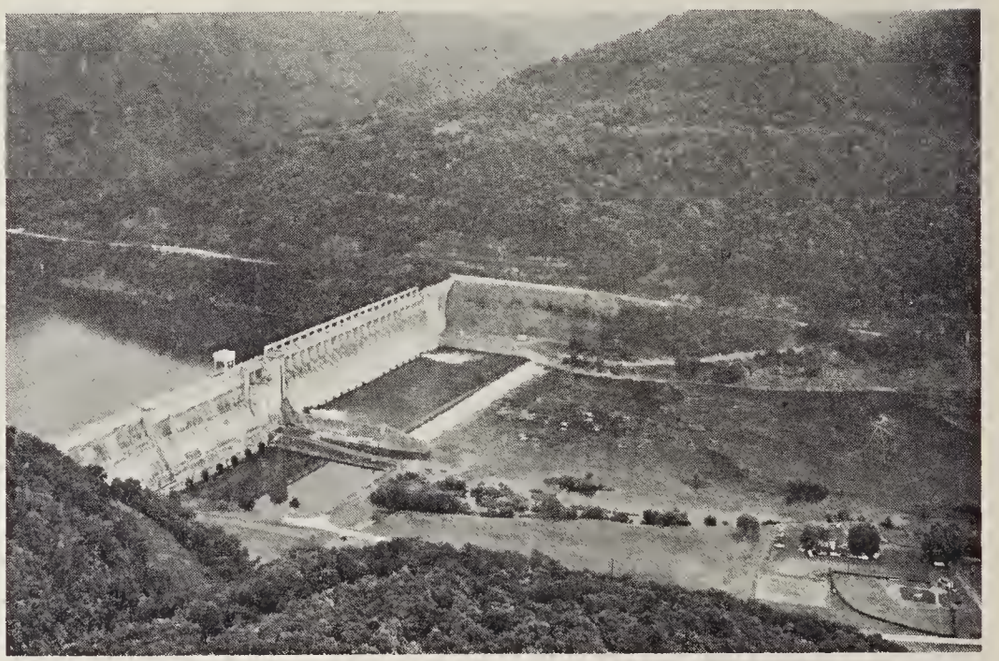
The rain came, while I slept,
Before dawn, awakening me,
Crashing, unrelenting,
Beating against the windows;
Beating, blowing, rushing down the drains,
Storming across the roof, mercilessly,
In a thunder of noise.
The rain came, shattering the night,
And when the time came
At last for day to break,
The rain still fell
With a fury on the house,
And the dawn was only a pale luminescence,
And the house was silent
As if afraid.

Jim Chaney

Will the Public's Interest Prevail?

Franklin D. Roosevelt was president when the first project was approved for the comprehensive development of the Kanawha River basin's potential. Now, 30 years later, proceedings are in progress which may determine finally whether his blueprint will be discarded and public rights in which North Carolina shares usurped for private purpose. This is the second special article on the Moores Ferry case now pending before the Federal Power Commission.

* * * *



Bluestone Dam was built as the first step in development of the Kanawha basin.

A new chapter is being written in the old story of the Kanawha River basin.

The outcome may decide the fate of hydroelectric projects of long concern in western North Carolina.

The story is set along the course of New River and at Bluestone Dam and at a place called Moores Ferry.

New River, a tributary of the Kanawha, drains a portion of North Carolina before winding through Virginia into West Virginia. It and the other tributaries of the Kanawha could be important sources of power.

"Probably nowhere else in the Eastern United States," the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has said of the Kanawha basin, "does there exist a river system having so large a drainage area with so much total rainfall that has such a major portion of its water power undeveloped."

A Dream Frustrated

The delay in development is largely the consequence of a series of proceedings involving Appalachian Power Company. Appalachian wants to use the basin for its own purposes. If its efforts succeed, plans formulated 30 years ago for public development of the river's resources will be frustrated.

The Kanawha River basin has been under federal study for public development since the mid-1930's. In 1936, President Franklin Roosevelt, acting on U. S. Corps of Engineers recommendations, authorized Bluestone Dam on New River in West Virginia. The President's executive order called for both flood control and power production.

The dam was built. Power generating equipment was not installed since power production would not be feasible until one or more dams were built upstream to relieve Bluestone of the complete burden of flood control storage.

But provisions were made for the turbines to be installed later.

After Bluestone was authorized, a federal multi-purpose project was approved for Moores Ferry. It was to be built just north of the Virginia line near the northwest corner of North Carolina. It was not built, and no action was taken on the project until 1961, when a House committee instructed the Corps to restudy the Kanawha River, giving particular attention to the feasibility of a flood control and power dam at Moores Ferry. Such a dam would make it possible to produce power at Bluestone.

A Picture Obscured

Then Appalachian entered the picture. Appalachian is a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, the largest power holding company in the nation. It went to work to prevent public power production.

Early in 1962 Appalachian applied to the Federal Power Commission for permission to study the Moores Ferry site preparatory to applying for a hydroelectric license there.

North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation, the statewide power supply representative of North Carolina's electric cooperatives, intervened. It based its opposition to the Appalachian application on two points:

(1) Prior federal authorization for the public project had stripped the FPC of authority to issue a permit or license for a private project.

(2) Even if the FPC did have such authority, it should recommend to Congress that the project be approved for public development.

The permit was granted for study of the site, but the FPC told Appalachian to be certain that its proposed private project was compatible with the public interest.

The Moores Ferry project would be located in Virginia, but it would back up water in Ashe and Alleghany counties in North Carolina. Considerable territory served by Blue Ridge Electric

Membership Corporation of Lenoir would be flooded.

Under federal law, Appalachian had to have permission of the Virginia Corporation Commission before it could get a FPC hydroelectric license. Electric cooperatives in North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia opposed the company's application at hearings held by the Virginia commission, but the commission granted the company's request.

A Showdown Develops

Meanwhile, Appalachian filed an application in West Virginia to install a generating plant in the federal dam at Bluestone. It also filed with FPC for licenses at Moores Ferry and Bluestone.

The Appalachian applications were opposed by Harrison Electric Cooperative of West Virginia; Mecklenburg Electric Cooperative of Chase City, Va.; Old Dominion Electric Cooperative (Virginia's statewide co-op bargaining body); North Carolina EMC and Blue Ridge EMC.

The West Virginia Public Service Commission granted Appalachian's request for Bluestone Dam, but Appalachian's plans for Bluestone were stalled when in the spring of 1966 the Federal Power Commission granted the cooperatives' motion to dismiss that part of the company's application for the reason that Bluestone already had been authorized for public development.

Now the Moores Ferry site is before the FPC for consideration. At hearings in Washington before Examiner William Levy, Appalachian is asking for a license to build and operate a pumped-storage project at Moores Ferry. The company calls this the Blue Ridge project.

The intervening cooperatives are opposing the request. They point out that the Corps of Engineers is studying the site for development as a multi-purpose project and that an alternative location better suited to the company's purposes is available to the company at less expense at Pipestem downsteam and near the Bluestone dam.

They have filed a motion asking the FPC to conduct "full investigation and studies" to determine the best plan for full development of the basin and the Moores Ferry site and also to determine whether Pipestem or other alternative sites would not, in fact, be preferable to the company's proposed Blue Ridge project. A decision is expected soon.

The decision the Federal Power Commission makes ultimately in the case could bring 30 years of public planning to fruition.

It could bring finally the development President Roosevelt foresaw when he signed the order authorizing Bluestone as a project for all the people and as a first step toward full use of the Kanawha basin's vast potential.

Jim Chaney

When It's August

A hot breath blows across the land
And cows stand cooling in the creek
And weekend crowds bake upon the beach
Or take to camps and mountain rendezvous.
Now lakes echo sounds of motorboats
And flash with spray from skimming water skis.
At tables under churchyard trees
Congregations eat homecoming feasts.
And farmers take the measure of their crops,
Searching skies against the chance of hail.
Here and there, dogs curl in the shade
And small boys count the days till school.
For now is summer at its height
When August is the calendar's name;
For summer's most and soon the summer's end.

Jim Chaney

If The Wife Is Watching

You may have thought you had to have a garden to grow vegetables. If you still do, it's because you haven't been reading what the seed companies are saying.

The way they tell it, you can buy their seeds and grow vegetables in a flower box or in a can of dirt, or any place you can grow a flower.

Think of it a little, and all sorts of possibilities will come to mind for you, just as they have for the seed companies.

You Might Try It

If you have a vine entwining a fence, you could have cucumbers there, growing with their fruit hanging handy to pick like grapes on an arbor. If you have a flower bed, you can grow lettuce around it as a border. And you can grow peppers as you might grow pansies, radishes by the back steps and tomatoes on a trellis like roses.

Come to think of it, you might give up flowers altogether and just grow vegetables for decoration as well as eating.

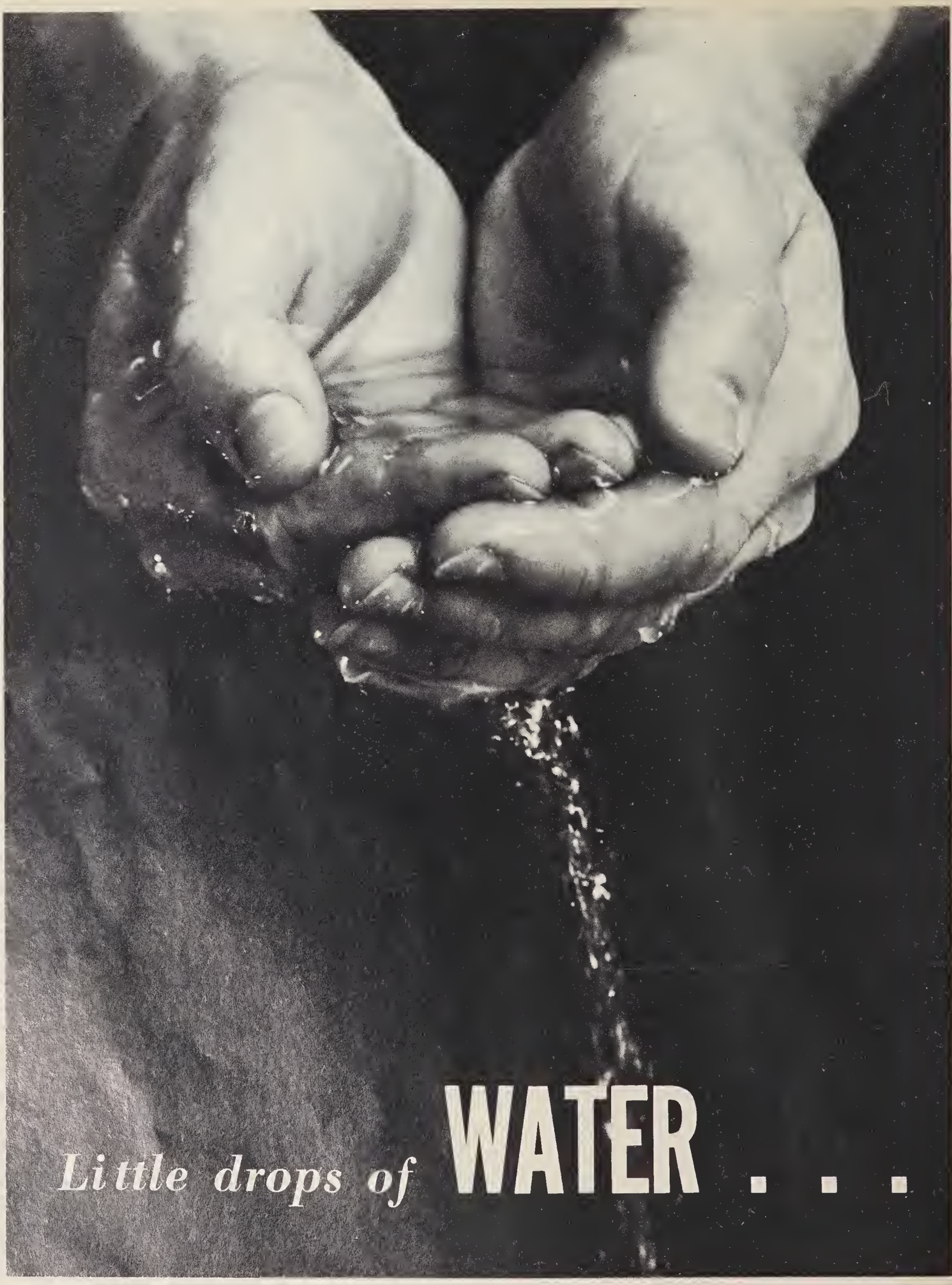
You might, but you probably won't. In the first place, who is going to be watching when you start clearing out the zinnias to put in cabbages, and pulling up the pansies to put in peppers, or rooting out the thrift to make way for lettuce? Nine times out of ten, it will be the wife. And with her watching, how many peppers do you think will replace pansies?

A Battle Lost

Dig up those zinnias, she'll say, and you'll be cooking your cabbages yourself.

Well, that's the way it is, and there's another battle lost. It's been that way, you can bet, ever since man and woman got the first seed from that first apple. And if the seed companies think they can change it, they don't know Eve.

Jim Chaney


Little drops of WATER . . .

. . . mean health, beauty and comfort to homemaker.

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

Ask any woman. She'll tell you that pressure and purity are the key requirements for water in the home. The water system and well, she'll say, must provide plenty of water under pressure where and when it's needed. The water, of course, must be pure and healthful for family needs.

Measure the performance of an individual water system by checking on *pressure* and *capacity*. Most systems measure up. But the Water Systems Council reports that many of the nation's 10 million individual pumps are inadequate to meet the growing needs of today.

Water Pressure

Plenty of water under pressure means that the second floor shower can be used anytime—even if someone's washing the dishes downstairs. It means that the bathtub can be filled in a reasonable amount of time, and it means that the laundry can be done while a car is being washed outside.

When she's washing the dishes or the laundry, the water must get things clean and not leave a deposit behind. When she's cooking for her family, the water must not destroy or change the flavor of the food. She and her family want the water to keep their skin and hair clean, but not make skin scaly or hair dull. And, above all, drinking water must be safe and pure.

Water use for household needs is growing every year, according to the Water Systems Council. Second bathrooms are often added to homes during remodeling. Families grow and just naturally use more water. Modern, convenient appliances are added to homes to make life more pleasant and easier on the ladies. Many of these appliances—automatic dishwashers and washing machines, garbage disposers, and air conditioners—demand more water, too.

Household Requirements

To calculate household requirements, count the number of water outlets in the home—the bathroom sink, tub and toilet, the kitchen sink, the laundry tub, each water-using appliance such as an automatic dishwasher or washing machine, and each outdoor outlet. —Remember to include outlets in an extra bathroom or powder room.

For adequate pressure, an individual water system should provide *one gallon per minute per outlet*. Multiply by 60 minutes to get the gallons per hour figure. A system with enough capacity should supply this amount of water in a two-hour period. This calculation allows for the "heavy use" times when a lot of water is being used. It does not, however, allow for special uses such as filling a swimming pool in a reasonable amount of time, or the special water requirements of a photo graphic darkroom setup in the basement.

Modernization of Water System

To modernize a home well and water system which is inadequate, the first step is to consult with a reputable pump dealer. He can assess the system and offer sound advice if modernization is needed.

The electrification advisor at your rural electric office will also be glad to give you assistance.

Free Patterns

BEACH BELLE

This very mini dress is meant to be put on over your bathing suit. Knit and crochet rows of lace.

PATCHWORK POUF

Solve summer hairdo problems. Easy to pack. Use leftover scraps of fabric and mix any way.

PIRATE DESIGNS

Cut from iron-on fabric and decorate plain white sweat shirts. Make cute beach shirts for summer.

FISH BEACH BAG

Use to tote swimming and sunning supplies. Base is breadbasket. Top is felt with rick rack trim.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, North Carolina

This pattern offer expires October 15, 1967.

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

- ☐ Beach Belle
- ☐ Patchwork Pouf
- ☐ Pirate Designs
- ☐ Fish Beach Bag

My Name is:_____

Address:_____

Comment, if Any:_____

_____

The Name of My Electric Co-op is:_____

Family FARE

By ERMA ANGEVINE

Corporate and business—white collar—crime is closely associated with a widespread notion that, when making money is involved, anything goes."

That's one of the startling conclusions of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The Commission did not limit itself to the usual patterns of crime. It investigated every part of crime in the whole fabric of society.

"The price-fixing by 29 electrical equipment companies alone probably cost utilities, and, therefore, the public, more money than is reported as stolen by burglars in a year," according to the report.

"Business crime imposes three kinds of costs on society. First, physical injury or even death can come from tainted foods and harmful drugs sold in violation of the Pure Food & Drug Act, foods sold in violation of local health laws, and various violations of safety laws and housing codes.

"Second, financial losses are produced, for example, by the marketing of worthless, defective, or injurious products in violation of Post Office Department regulations, by frauds that violate the rules of the Securities & Exchange Commission, and by the sale of goods based on misrepresentation in advertising.

"Third, as serious as the physical and financial costs of corporate crime may be, it is probable that they are less serious than the damage it does to the nation's social, economic, and political institutions."

One of the most disheartening things the Commission found in its investigation of white-collar and business crime is the indifference of the public. Some people even sympathize with the offenders.

The Commission was not able to investigate business crime and anti-social conduct in depth. However, it reports, "it is clear that such studies are needed to improve enforcement of statutes governing many kinds of business practice . . . It is essential that the public become aware of the seriousness of business crime. Without such awareness and the resulting demand for action, legislatures, courts, and administrative agencies will continue, as is now usually the case, to treat business offenses as relatively minor mistakes."

What It Was Was the People's Forum

The 1967 General Assembly made headlines for months with its arguments and oratory. Sometimes its showmanship outreached its statesmanship. Sometimes its politics transcended its civics. But it was, in weakness and strength, the people's forum and it will be up to the people to judge whether it was a failure or success.

*****

T had Eure hit it just about right. Only he didn't go quite far enough.

The Secretary of State, that Capitol Square denizen whose hobby it is to keep score on legislative and political spectaculars, predicted in mid-June that the 1967 General Assembly would be the longest on record.

It was also the biggest spender, the most talkative and very probably the most active. It dealt with everything from whisky to anti-violence laws to tax adjustments and from teacher salaries and redistricting to higher education. It made brown-bagging legal. It made a burning political issue of East Carolina College.

The 1967 General Assembly—the third legislature to meet in the new State Legislative Building—convened February 8. It adjourned July 6.

Eure said in his prophecy that if the session lasted until June 28, it would tie the 121-day legislative-day record set in 1931 and equalled in 1955 and 1963. If it was in session June 29, he said, it would tie the 142 calendar-day record set in 1955.

"And," he added, "if it's in session June 30—and I predict it will be—it will break all records."

But not even Eure predicted the session would run so far past June 30. He thought Saturday, July 1, would be the end. By staying as long as it did, the Legislature set a new record of 126 legislative days and also a new record of 148 calendar days.

How the End Came

As the end approached, the legislators wrestled with two crucial issues, the Budget and redistricting. Unless the Appropriations Bill was passed by June 30, there would be no State Budget for the new biennium and no money for State needs.

Unless new Congressional districts, as required by changes in the last census, were set up by July 1, the state would fail to meet a deadline set by the federal courts.

The 1967 Legislature just did meet the budget deadline. It belatedly enacted the redistricting bill July 3. Whether the new districts would meet federal court requirements was a question for the future.

In the final rush, State Treasurer Edwin Gill asked for legislation to allow the State to pay a higher interest rate if necessary on new issues of State Highway bonds. The General Assembly flatly refused, complaining that the request, even if necessary, came too late. But, in a surprising about-face, it approved a Gill-backed bill which would permit a statue of George Washington in a toga to be placed in the Capitol rotunda.

How the Governor Fared

In speeches near the end of the session, Governor Dan Moore credited the 1967 General Assembly with "major" and "noteworthy" accomplishments. He called its record "outstanding." His news secretary, Jerry Elliott, said the Governor fared "very well" with the Legislature and got the main things he wanted.

The Governor's tax adjustment program was one of the major pieces of legislation to win approval. It made four changes in State income tax exemptions:

1. Raised the exemption for dependents from $300 to $600, making it the same as that allowed in federal income tax returns.

2. Allowed an additional exemption for each dependent enrolled in full-time study in any institution of higher learning, including business college, barber and beauty schools, nursing schools, as well as colleges and universities.

3. Allowed an additional exemption of $1,000 for any North Carolinian 65 years of age or older.

4. Exempted all service pay of enlisted men and $500 a month service pay of officers from State income tax while they are on duty in a combat zone. The same exemption is allowed in federal returns. The governor said it was "the least we can do to show our appreciation for the North Carolinians who are fighting and dying for us in Vietnam."

A new Appellate Court was established to relieve the State Supreme Court of part of its burden and to speed the handling of the increasing number of appeals being taken from the State's superior courts.

Anti-violence legislation was enacted to give law enforcement officers greater powers to deal with such incidents as bombings and cross-burnings. And the State's reward statute was modernized to allow the offering of up to $10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of a person known to have committed a felony.

Largest in History

The $2.73 billion budget approved by the 1967 General Assembly was the largest in North Carolina history. The Governor said it would provide for increased spending in all areas of State service to the people. More than 70 per cent of every General Fund dollar appropriated was to go into education. Teachers' salaries were raised 20 per cent, and $66.1 million was earmarked for capital improvements at State institutions of higher education. Even so, important public services and programs were neglected or given only token consideration. For example, insufficient funds were provided for replacing worn-out textbooks and to upgrade Negro colleges.

The most publicized issue of the session involved the "brown bag" liquor question and university status for East Carolina College at Greenville.

The "brown bag" issue was settled finally by legislation allowing people to take liquor bought at ABC stores to hotels, clubs, and restaurants. The new law also provides that places to which people may carry their brown bags of

(*Continued on Page 16*)

1967 General Assembly

(Continued from Page 15)

liquor will have to buy special licenses and will be subject to ABC inspection and regulation.

Regional Universities

The East Carolina embranglement ended with the college's being accorded a new status as a "regional university," along with Appalachian State at Boone, Western Carolina at Cullowhee, and A & T College at Greensboro.

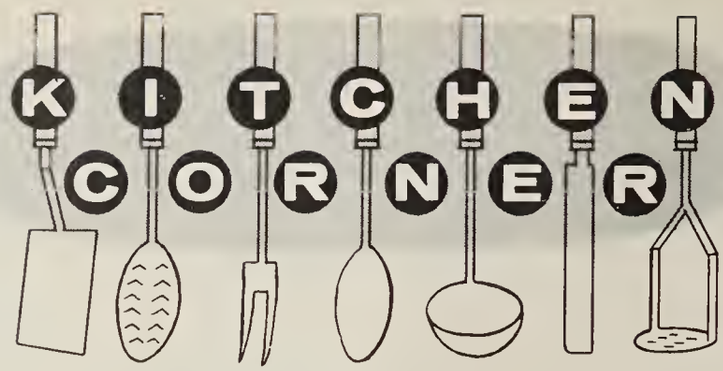
For North Carolinians on electric cooperative lines, one of the best pieces of news to come from the session was the report that an attempt by electric cities and towns to win new condemnation powers had been killed in committee. This action left standing the landmark 1965 Electric Utilities Act and thus spared the cooperatives the loss of lines and members through municipal annexations.

It was a long session, the session of 1967, a long and lively one, and the patterns it set politically and legislatively could be expected to reappear in sessions to come.

Jim Chaney

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

HEAVIES: Rocks Reds **$6.95**-100. **'JUMBO'** White Rocks **$7.95**. Heavy Assorted Straight Run **$10.95**; Pullets **$18.95. 'DELUXE'** Barred Rocks, White Roxks, Hampshires, R. I. Reds **$12.95**; Pullets **$21.95**. Redrock Sexlink Pullets **$23.95**. Silver Sexlink Pullets **$25.95. 'PEDIGREED'** White Leghorn Pullets **$24.95**. Brahmas, Giants, Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas Straight run **$16.95**; Pullets **$27.95**. Pekin Ducklins 12-**$4.75**. Broadbrested Turkeys 15-**$13**. Goslings 6-**$9.75**. Live Guarantee. **COD. RUBY CHICKS**, Dept. ANC, Box 1335, Wheaton, Md.



LEMON CUPS

We can't help but marvel at our recipe winner this month and ask ourselves how on earth she finds time to cook and sample the recipes in THE CAROLINA FARMER. She is Mrs. Ivan J. Gray, a housewife, mother and full-time student at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. She is a junior, majoring in home economics. She is also a 4-H leader and writes that her club, "Little River 4-H Club, won state honors for its safety campaign for the year of 1966." The Grays live on Route 5, south of Asheboro, in a community called Ulah. They have four children: Rebecca, 16; Larry, 12; LeAnder, 4; and Jon, 2. Mr. Gray works in Asheboro and also does some farming. They are members of Randolph EMC.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Sharon Carver, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Ivan J. Gray, Route 5, Box 206, Asheboro, North Carolina

LEMON CUPS

(A surprise lemon sauce under the gold cake top.)

1 cup sugar
¼ cup sifted enriched flour
Dash of salt
2 tablespoons of melted butter or margarine
2 teaspoons grated lemon peel
1/3 cup lemon juice (approx. 3 lemons)
1½ cups milk, scalded
3 egg yolks, beaten
3 stiffly-beaten egg whites

Combine sugar, flour, salt and butter; add lemon peel and juice. Slowly stir milk into beaten egg yolks; add to first mixture. Fold in egg whites and pour into ungreased custard cups, 2/3 full. Set cups in shallow pan, fill pan to 1 inch with hot water. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) for 45 minutes or until topping is golden. Makes 6 to 8 servings. Serve warm or chilled.

FASHION FAVORITES

Pattern No. 9434 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Pattern No. 4584 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.

Pattern No. 4554 is cut in Misses sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and Jr. Miss sizes 9, 11 and 13.

Pattern No. 4764 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.

Pattern No. 9459 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Pattern No. 4724 is cut in Teen sizes 10 12, 14 and 16.

Send 50 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first-class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

Becky's ALMANAC

"The family is one of Nature's masterpieces."

—SANTAYANA

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We were interested to learn that none of the muses presiding over verse and song inspired the poets to write about August. But, then, we can understand: August is rather a "blah" month, and we, too, would find it hard to poeticize about its charms. *CF* editor Jim Chaney (who always sees beauty in everything), on the other hand, has written an ode to August, which you will find on page 11.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We *do* know that it's sardonyx and gladiolus month; that it's shop-for-children-back-to-school-month; and, for most of us, it's a panicked oh, my goodness-whatever-happened-to-the-summer month.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I experimented with a new, quickie dessert recipe, serving it (as I do all new recipes) to tried-and-true friends. It turned out so nicely (at least, my friends are still speaking to me) that I decided to share it with you: Prepare a package of instant lemon pudding (the no-cooking kind). Let pudding set, and then fold in one pint of whipped cream. Pour over chilled pear halves; add chocolate curls or any other garnish you might prefer; and serve.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We suggest you order Bulletin No. 62, "Removing Stains from Fabrics," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Request copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. No charge.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BROWNIES HIGHHAT. To dress up frozen brownies, defrost; cut marshmallows in half; place cut sides down on top of brownies; place under broiler two to three minutes or until marshmallows are golden brown.

Town Needs Recreation Center. 'How Can Teens Organize One?'

"If you have a rather large town with many prosperous businesses, you might ask several of them to contribute to a fund and jointly sponsor the establishment of a center. In a small community, ask the assistance of some interested adult who is well known and can help you get the 'ball rolling.' He can help to influence the adults in your area while you teens campaign for funds and support. If you are genuinely interested in improving your community by erecting a teen center, your elder citizens will be surprisingly helpful, and your combined efforts can be a big step toward greater understanding between your two generations."

Daylon Thompson
Rt. 2
Matthews

Daylon is 18 years old and is a recent graduate of Sun Valley High School. She will enter Appalachian State Teachers College in the fall where she will major in English. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Williams, are served by Union Electric Membership Corporation.

* *

"One thing I think you could do is to start a boosters' club and sell membership cards. As a boosters' club, you could have a series of dances, ball games, plays, and cookouts, or other things that might be of interest to people. This way you could charge admission to each event, and the money collected could be used to help pay for the recreation center."

Randy Hauser
Rt. 2
Yadkinville

Randy is 15 years old and will be in the tenth grade at Courtney High School in the fall. He is a member of the F.F.A. and enjoys football. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Helpler, are served by Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation.

"There are several ways to help get a center started, but first I think you should create a strong interest in your friends. It would help to get the parents behind you to help back you. You could find an old house or barn and fix it up. Form a group and have a meeting so you can talk over the matter. There are many ways to raise money -- magazine drives, car washes, candy sales, even doing neighborhood chores such as mowing lawns. There are probably a lot of people who will donate old furniture that you can fix up and use. After you get started, you'll find that there are many who want to take part and help."

Mary Sullivan
Rt. 2
Carthage

Mary is 15 years old and will be a junior at Pines High School in the fall. She enjoys reading, writing, drawing, sewing and pet dogs. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sullivan, are served by Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.

* * *

"I think all the teen-agers should consult their parents and get their approval and their suggestions. After all, you can't get very far without parents backing you. Once you get the idea of what type of center you want, get to work on the project by carefully studying the advantages of what this center can do for young people. Explain to others how it would provide a place for all young people to go and have fun, meet new people, and learn to get along with one another. Once you get the town behind you, it won't be long before you will have a recreation center."

Betty Dunn
Rt. 1
Box 215
Aberdeen

Betty is 16 years old and will be a junior at Aberdeen High School in the fall. She enjoys all sports, school, swimming, and writing poetry. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Brown, are served by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

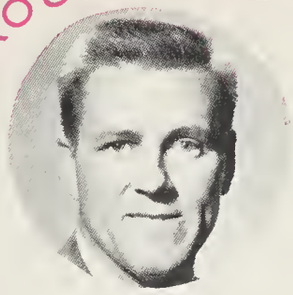
If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"What do you think of girls who call boys on the phone?

This question was submitted by Denise Harmon, who will be receiving $5 from THE CAROLINA FARMER. Denise is 13 and in the ninth grade. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harmon, are members of Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

LEAKY ROOF? Tough "SUPER STURDY" sticks even to wet roofs. Covers any flat roof. Waterproof. Lasts for years. Better than tar. Can't crack, shrink, melt. Ideal for total re-roofing or emergency patching. Just brush on! Save up to 75% eliminating skilled labor. Write for details.
THE ROBERTSON CO., Dept. C
3119½ Court U, Ensley,
Birmingham, Ala. 35208



CARRY-ALL TOOL TRAY

Carry-All tool tray is a handy item for the do-it-yourselfer Dad or Mom when they need to change a washer on a leaky faucet, repair a lawnmower, change a tire on a youngster's bicycle or make other minor repairs.

A large size carry-all tool tray, just right for Dad, and a smaller one for Mom, if she's the household's fixer-upper or gardner, are described in a free plan. Each features a center panel on which to hang various tools, friction tape, hose and faucet washers, bottles of screws and nails and similar items.

This is an easy-to-build project for an indispensable item for the home handyman or woman. Common lumber, Tempered Presdwood and a dowel for a handle are the other materials needed. All are available at lumber yards.

The free plan, AE-209, also details two other tool cabinets. One is a roll-around and the other a wall chest. For a copy, send a postcard to:

The Carolina Farmer
Handyman, P. O. Box 1699,
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27602.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SPECIAL OFFER!

Any black and white film, 8 or 12 exposure developed and printed for only . . . **49¢**

(plus 2 names of persons having Cameras)

Name_____ Address_____

Name_____ Address_____

KODACOLOR ROLL

8 Exposure Roll Enclose $1.78
12 Exposure Roll Enclose $2.25

COLONIAL STUDIO
P. O. Box 3212, Charleston, S. C.

Now Is the Time to Plant

Creeping Red Sedum

An extraordinary ground cover for masses of summer flowers—evergreen winter foliage!

4 for **$1.00**
(8 for $1.75)
(12 for $2.50)

(Sedum Spurium, Dragon's Blood) Rock gardens, borders, edging, under shady trees, and steep banks will be alive with carefree color when you plant this Creeping Red Sedum. Just place these hardy, northern nursery grown plants about one foot apart and watch them take over! Fill troublesome areas with a neat 3-4" tall cover that spreads fast, yet doesn't need pruning. Depend on it for bright red, star-like flowers from June through September—attractive, thick, semi-evergreen foliage the rest of the year, even in sub-zero weather!

Send no money; on delivery pay postman $1.00 for 4, $1.75 for 8 or $2.50 for 12, plus COD charges. We pay postage on prepaid orders. If not 100% satisfied, just return shipping label for refund of purchase price — you keep the plants.

● Grows and spreads without special care, in sun or shade, even in poor soil!

HOUSE OF WESLEY, NURSERY DIVISION
R.R. 1, Dept. 4244-11 Bloomington, Ill. 61701

Send me ..... Sedum plants ☐ Prepaid ☐ COD
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State ..... Zip .....

FREE GIFT
For your immediate order, an amazing Air Plant Leaf! Lives on air—just pin to a curtain — sends out 8 to 12 tiny new plants!

People and Service Add Up To Cooperative Principles

RURAL ELECTRIC PROFILE

It was mid-morning in Sanford and a bright spring day. A lineman had just fallen from a utility pole 25 miles out of town.

Reid Harris hurried from his office. He had appointments; a caller was expected; he had a meeting scheduled for the afternoon.

He let the appointments wait; he let it all wait.

One of his people was hurt, and Reid was hurrying to him.

People come first with Reid Harris—whether they are people who work under him or the people he works for.

As manager of Central Electric Membership Corporation at Sanford, he works for 3,600 people in Lee, Harnett, Moore, Chatam and a portion of Randolph County. And because people come first on his agenda, Central Electric is one of the most progressive EMC's in the state.

In the 20 years Reid has served the people, memberships have climbed more than 10 times and average user kwh costs have dropped nearly 60 per cent.

Trouble Isn't Routine

The accident occurred between Siler City and Pittsboro on a rural road at a rural church. There was no ambulance handy in the nearby towns. Reid quickly called an ambulance in Sanford and, riding with the driver to show the way, raced in it to the scene.

The lineman, a veteran employee and crew leader, escaped serious injury. By noon, he had been examined at a Sanford hospital and X-rayed. Now he lay in a hospital talking ruefully of his experience.

With the patient safely under doctors' care, Reid returned to Central EMC headquarters, picking up his work where he had left off, seeing his caller and planning the balance of the day.

It was not a typical day. Central Electric's people do not have on-the-job accidents so frequently that trouble is routine.

But service is routine.

Within 20 minutes after Reid had returned, he was explaining a service matter for a member who happened to see him in the office lobby. As the member left, a report came in that the lineman had no broken bones, but did have muscle bruises. Reid—by now in conference with the caller—broke away long enough to pass along the news over the co-op's shortwave radio, and then resumed his conference.

A Chatham Beginning

Leon Reid Harris was born January 14, 1924, in Chatham County near Siler City. He is the son of P. D. and Mallie Straughn Harris. His father, semi-retired at 75, is a farmer. There were eight children in the family: four boys and four girls. Reid is the oldest of the eight. His oldest sister lives in Atlanta, Georgia. A brother is in military service in Germany. One of his sisters lives at Greenville where her husband is working toward a master's degree at East Carolina College, and there's a sister at High Point. The rest live in the Chatham area.

Reid attended high school at Bonlee and then went to Louisburg Junior College. He com-

The Harris family: The children are Lynn Reid, William Scott and Carolyn Jean.

pleted his studies with an accounting certificate and was immediately taken into the Army. Because of his accounting preparation he was assigned to various Army fiscal training schools and to accounting duties at military bases, including Fort Gordon, outside Augusta, Georgia.

After World War II, he worked at Siler City in the business offices of a textile firm.

He joined Central Electric March 24, 1947, as office manager and bookkeeper.

Central, chartered in 1941, but unable to start operations because of the war, was little more than a year and a half old as a going organization when Reid began his electric career. After approximately three months as acting manager, he was made manager at the end of 1957.

Mrs. Harris is the former Clara Cheek.

"She's a country girl," Reid said fondly. "I was raised southeast of Siler City. She was raised southwest of Siler City. We went to school together. In high school we had courses together."

An Electric Family

They were married in June of 1948—after Reid joined Central EMC—and they have three children. The eldest is now 15 and in the ninth grade at Sanford Junior High. He served a week this spring as a Senate page in the General Assembly. The daughter of the family, Carolyn Jean Harris, 11, is a student at Sanford's Warren Williams School. The youngest, William Scott Harris, is three.

Their home is a trim, long, one-story brick house on a corner lot in a subdivision within easy driving distance of EMC headquarters.

It's an attractive home, but it's not all-electric. It was built before there were electrically heated homes in Sanford.

Reid plans to build again. When he does, it will be out in the country.

"I'm a country fellow," he said, "and I'll never be satisfied unless I'm back in it."

The new home will be all-electric. "Without a doubt," Reid said, "my wife wants electric heat as badly as anyone."

It also probably will be air-conditioned. Reid says it makes for good economy to have year-round all-electric temperature control. Central EMC has over 60 all-electric homes on its lines now, he noted, and "more and more" of the new homes being built have all electric convenience. The average electric bill for Central's all electric home members runs approximately $26 a month.

Central Electric's Harris on the job

Growth Is The Watchword

In March, 1957, Central had 351 members. They used an average of about 40 kilowatt hours a month and paid an average of 7.7 cents per kwh. The system now has 3,566 members. They use an average of 479 kwh a month and pay an average of 2.29 cents per kwh.

The decline in average kwh cost is due partly to increased use and water heater rates, but there also have been two general rate reductions; one October 1, 1960, and another November 1, 1962, and last fall a special inducement rate was established for all-electric consumers. In addition, Central has been setting aside capital credits in members' accounts. In the soon-to-be 10 years Reid has been manager, these have averaged about 18 per cent of what members have paid for current.

The capital credits have been possible despite the fact that Central—like all North Carolina electric cooperatives—pays its full share of taxes, including property taxes and the State's 6 per cent gross receipts tax.

"We've been returning these credits to the estates of deceased members since 1960," Reid said. "The total is over $50,000."

Central is a leader in the affairs and growth of its service area. Its lines, built since World War II, lie farther out of the towns than do those of older EMC's. As a result, it has comparatively little industrial service.

"But we're working on industrial development," Reid said, "and the potential is good."

In the farming sections, the heaviest power users are dairies and poultry operations. Of course, Reid explained, tobacco is important, but it doesn't use as much electricity as dairy and poultry production.

An Active Cooperator

Central EMC is a member of the Sanford Chamber of Commerce and the Sandhills Area Development Association. It participates actively in the association's development efforts.

Reid is a member of the Grange, the Sanford Civitan Club, Sanford's Morningside Presbyterian Church and ACRE (Action Committee for Rural Electrification). He has held all the local offices in the Civitan Club including presidency. He was Zone 8 lieutenant governor of the Civitans in 1963-64. He's an elder in his church and a past chairman of the board of deacons, a member of the Lee County Agricultural Workers Council and secretary-treasurer of Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

Mrs. Harris is a member of Hill and Dale Garden Club and is very active in the Sanford Women's Club.

"Most of all," Reid said, "she loves to cook. She's always making new things. In my opinion, she's a master as far as my tastes are concerned."

Reid's pastime and fulltime interest is his work. He likes to read—he recently was reading *"Overcharge"*—and he works in his yard. "But mostly," he said, "it's work. Work, work, work. I really enjoy my work."

Working hasn't hurt him. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighs 145 pounds and has no hesitation in describing himself as healthy. "I've enjoyed excellent health all my life," he said. "It's a matter of plenty of exercise, good food and work."

Misinformed

Girl Scout camper in a letter home wrote—"Mother, there are snakes all over my tent and on my bed." The counselor asked the youngster why she wrote that. "I don't know how to spell caterpillar, that's why," the camper replied.

Good Intentions

Teacher: "Give me a sentence with an object in it."
Pupil: "You're very pretty, teacher."
Teacher: "What's the object?"
Pupil: "A good grade in English."

Guilty Conscience

Two teen-agers on a tour of a modern art gallery found themselves alone in a room of modern sculpture. Staring at the twisted pipes, broken glass, and tangled shapes, one of them said, "Let's get out of here before they accuse us of wrecking this place."

Solution?

"What are we going to buy Junior for his birthday?" the wife asked her husband.
"Let's buy him a bicycle," was the reply.
"But will a bicycle improve his behavior?" the wife countered.
"No," the hubby answered, "but it will spread his orneriness over a wider area."

HaLE!

Bad Case

"I'm frightfully upset about my husband," a woman told the psychiatrist. " He blows smoke out of his nose."
"Why, it's nothing out of the ordinary for a man to blow smoke through his nose."
"But, doctor," the woman explained, "my husband doesn't smoke."

Pardon Me

"Morning," drawled the recruit, whereupon the outraged officer gave him a stinging lecture on military courtesy, with special emphasis on saluting.
"Well," said the recruit, "if I'd knowed you was gonna carry on like that, I wouldn't of spoke to you at all."

Wisecracks

. . . It stands to reason we should sit and think!

. . . You never realize how a human voice changes until a woman quits yelling at her husband and answers the phone.

. . . You seldom stir up an argument when you tell someone he's working too hard.

. . . Women live longer than men, but you can't prove it by their age.

. . . When people call you a "down to earth" fellow, what they really mean is that they can step all over you.

. . . Whoever first called women the "fair sex" had a strange sense of justice."

. . . Don't despair if your shadow seems to be lengthening. It may only be a giraffe following you.

"Stop worrying about the office, Joe. Your replacement is doing twice the work you did."

"I'll bake you one of those cobblers I like so well!"

A Battle Plan for the War on Hunger

The United States cannot as an affluent producer nation escape participation in the world-wide war against hunger. Recognizing this, the President created a panel of scientists to study the problem. It was only logical, in view of North Carolina's leadership in agricultural science, that a North Carolinian should head the panel and advise the President what should be done.

* * *

North Carolina's agricultural know-how has had a part in outlining a program for feeding the hungry world.

Dr. H. F. Robinson, administrative dean for research at North Carolina State University, headed a panel of U. S. scientists which made a survey of the problem for President Johnson.

Dr. Robinson and his fellow scientists said in an exhaustive and somber report to the President in June that a crisis is arising in the world-wide war on hunger and that the combined resources of all nations will be needed to keep the crisis from coming to a head.

They said the world still has a fighting chance to win the race between food production and the population explosion. But they warned that the scale, severity and duration of the food problem are so great that only a "massive, long-range, innovative" effort can overcome it.

Forceful leadership is needed, they said, because time is fast running out.

An All-Out Effort

As head of the National Committee on the World Food Crisis, Dr. Robinson appealed to President Johnson to "bring our total mobilization for, and engagement in, the war against hunger." Fortunately, the idea that this country could feed the world was laid to rest long ago. Although the role of U. S. farmers will become increasingly significant, the big battleground will be the underdeveloped nations where

Dr. H. F. Robinson

subsistence farming is the rule rather than the exception in agriculture. The scientists put heavy emphasis on self-help.

Peering 20 years into the future, the panel of scientists saw a 50 per cent increase in overall world food requirements. It warned, however, that requirements will go up to 100 per cent in underdeveloped nations where both farming and population control are practically in the dark ages.

Without False Hopes

Huge investments of money will be required. The report said that at least $12 billion annually will be needed to start—with $6.27 billion coming from the U. S.—for irrigation, fertilizer, new seed varieties, pesticides and farm machinery if subsistence farming is to be upgraded to commercial agriculture. To really modernize agriculture in these backward areas, the report added, will also require farm credit, storage facilities,marketing and distribution systems, and much improved transportation.

The scientists urged that farming be given its rightful place in developing nations, with agricultural gains emphasized at least as much as those in industrial or military activities.

The panel, obviously drawing heavily on the U. S. experience, noted that agriculture has "never been a particularly appealing or inspiring national goal; it is politically unglamorous, unrecognized, and unrewarding."

The report was highly critical of what it called "false hopes" raised by those who say the world hunger problem will be greatly eased by such things as food from algae and petroleum. Also hit was the politically popular "know-how show-how" idea of "practical help" for agriculture in the "have-not" nations. "A blueprint for a bicycle or a steel mill can be shipped overseas and utilized without alteration," the report said, "but the blueprints and architecture for a food crop must be developed overseas."

Although capital requirements vital to these counties are enormous, the report called the shortage of trained manpower the greatest problem of all.

"Through technical assistance programs," it said, "the United States should emphasize guidance, education, and the development of indigenous capabilities . . ." Here it is expected that the nation's land-grant colleges and universities will play a major role, as North Carolina State already has.

State's Dr. Robinson stressed the importance of the war on hunger: "The cost of not solving the problem would be a massive famine that could take millions of lives and produce political and social upheavals."

And the report, adding emphasis, said: "This nation's best interests cannot be served until the Administration coordinates and uses the authorizations and powers of all its agencies . . . to bring about our total mobilization for, and engagement in, the war against hunger."

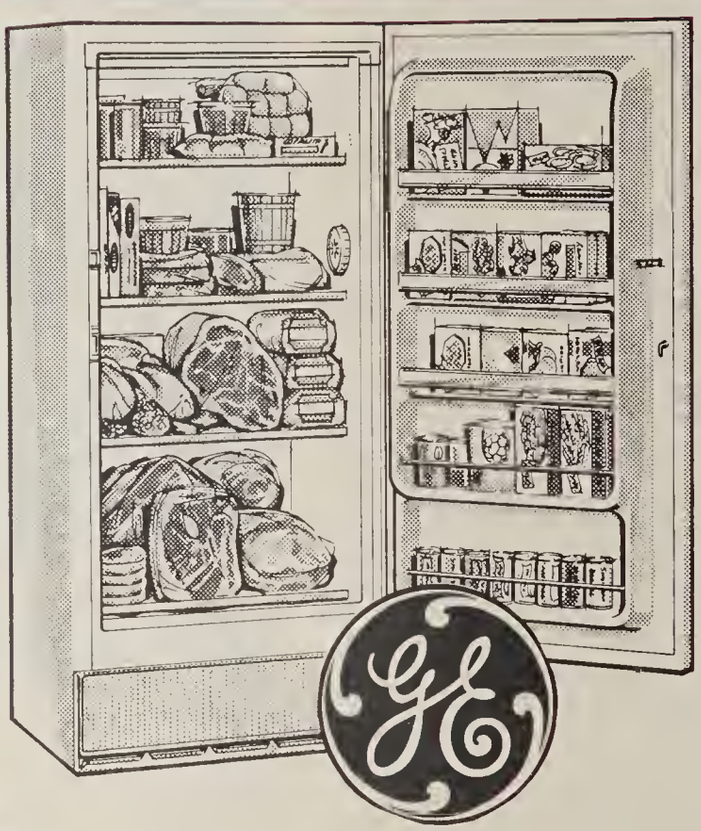
Take your pick!

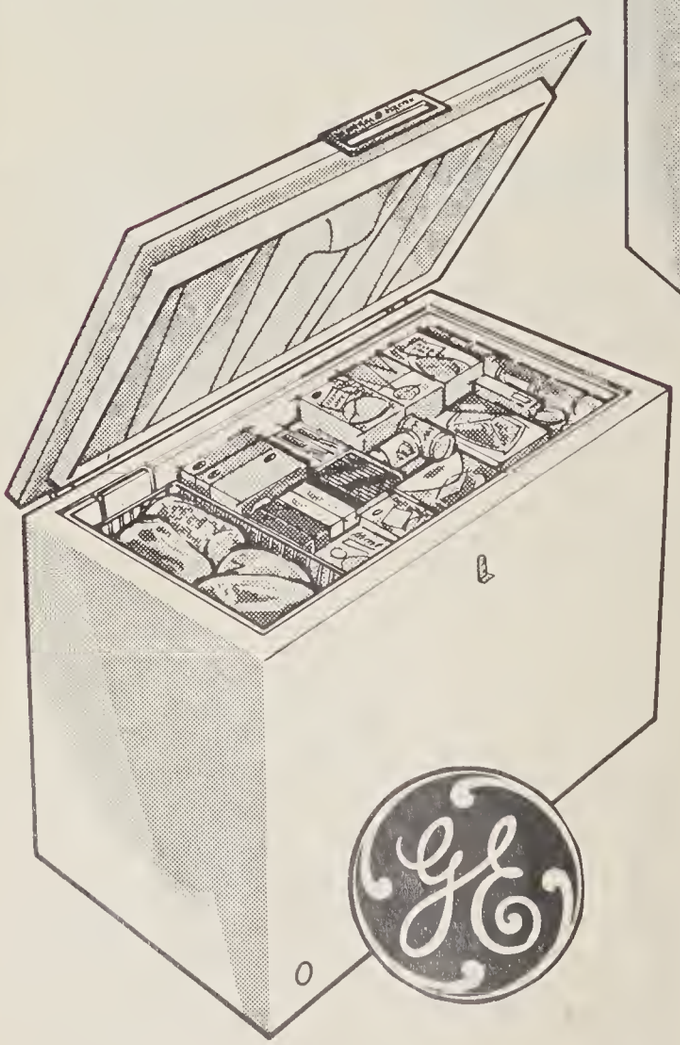
Either upright or chest style — a freezer at home is the quickest, most convenient supermarket of all!

This big economy upright food freezer!

Model CA-12D • 11.6 cu. ft. net volume

Holds up to 406 lbs.!
Everything easy to see and select!
4 convenient door shelves!





Or this chest freezer!

Model CB-15D • 14.8 cu. ft. net volume

Holds up to 517 lbs.!
Sliding storage basket!
Self-leveling on uneven floors!

Your Choice

$189

SEE YOUR NEAREST GE DEALER TODAY

Walker Martin, Inc. - Authorized Distributor, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro